## Business Notices.

ESPENSCHEID'S FALL FASHION.-The subscriher will introduce, THIS DAT, Aug. 29 in accordance with his seri-annualleastom, the Fall and Winter styles of Gentlement's it are for 1827. Gentlemen are selicited to examine these au-perb fabrics. They will be found to possess the highest claims

perb fabrics They will be found to post and judgment, to the admiration of Gentlemen of faste and judgment, N. Espessener, No. 1.8 Nassaust. FINE CUTLERY .- The undersigned call the attaution of these in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare specimens ever imported.

Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

WIGS, HAIR DYE, WIGS.-CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor Heuse, has the safest, the surest, and the best Hara Dvz is the world.

His new style of Zephyr Scates best all for their natural appearance, lightness and adapatability to the head. The Dys applied in private. Copy the address.

WARMING AND VENTILATING.

BROWN'S WATER FORMATER APPARATUS.

BROWN'S PATENT HOT WATER APPARATUS.

BROWN'S Vanilla leg Dwellings. Stores, Green Houses, for Warming and Ventila.leg Dwellings. Stores, Green Houses, Public Buildings, &c. Also, Steam Apparatus constructed for Warming Hotels. Factories, &c. For circulars and reference, apply to the effice of the Company, No. 22 Spranest, New York.

J. S. Baowx President

BARNES & PARK

BARNES & PARK

Have removed from No. 304 droadway to

Nos. 13 and 15 Park row.

Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close
bayers and jobbers of Drugs is invited to our immense stock of

PATRIX MEDICINES.

at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen, or 100
gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the Medicine basiness, we present facilities to handle this class of goods upon
become never before attempted in America.

BARNES & PARE,

New-York, Cincinnal and San Francisco.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

ALEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

I will present box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable patient who will call for it. For Salt Rhours, Old Ulcers, Secofuls and Burns, unsurpassed.

S. B. Smith, Electro-Magnetiat, 77 Canal-st, bet. Broadway and Church ats.

Eisetre-Magnetist, 77 Canal-st, bet. Broadway and Charch staGREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Extract from a letter from New-Orleans to T. T. Twitty,
Agent for Herriso's Patent Champton Salves:
The day after you left we had quite a large ire here. One of
the stores destroyed was occupied by Messa. Elliott & Co.
The Herriso's Patent Rafe which they bought was in the
fire several hours, and when opened the Books and Papers were
found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well
saltified with it, and will want another when they start again.
I have let them have our book office until their store is rebuilt,
wished will be about the let of September. Yours,
New-Orleans, Aug. 1837.

S. C. Herriso & Co., Manofacturers,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st.,
And 251 Broadway oor, Murray-st., N. T.

FRENCH MECHANICAL LAMPS (New Styles).—
Just received, a large invoice. Also, Fixtures for Library,
Billiard and Dining Rooms; CANDRISTICES, CANDELARRAS,
CLOCKS, Pure White BAFF Sers Ott. For sale by
H. Darbonville, No. 445 Broadway.

R T. WILDE, No. 251 Broadway, having recaived the cream of the superb Fall Milliager purchased by him during his late visit to Faris, would call the especial atten-tial of the trade to the beautiful Fall Harts, superb fancy Frances and artificial Flowers, Head DRESSES, Laces and Colffurnes, which form the leading features of his varied stock HIDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, New-

ne and Female.—Board and Tuition na September 18. Gentlemen Instr Term opens September 18. Gentlemen Institution of Music, Printing and modern Languages. Stoves in student rooms. The Rev. A. Flack, A. M. Principal. WINDOW SHADE MANUFACTURES AND IM-

WINDOW SHADE MANUFACTURES AND IM-porters of Currain Materials. Kelty & Fergusov, No-29! Breadway, and No. 5! Reade at, have in stock a complete assortment of Window Shades of their own manufacture, which are offered at very low prices. K. & F. manufacture under a patent, and the inducements they offer will be appre-clated upon examination. Also breatelle Lace and muslin Certains English and German Demesks Cornices, &c., at close prices. Nos. 29! Breadway and 54 Reade-st. SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.

TREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION.
On the 59th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. Singer & Co., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue, prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Weinster Machines, for violating five patents. Also the EMERY, HOUGHTON & CO. MACHINE for infringing two patents, and against the Watson Tex Dollar Machines for infringing two patents.

Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines, can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 438 Broadway.

Assignee's Sale.—Carpeting, Oilcloths,

SEWING MACHINES .- All persons who want a Sewing Machine of universal utility—one that will sew the lightest fabrics and the heaviest fabrics better than any other—the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation use, or any use whatever—a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn \$1,000 a year—can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. Sigger & Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

REMOVAL. -- MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office of No. 2; Maiden-lane, has been removed to No 2 Veseyst., Astor House. Trasses, Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. Private application rooms for Ladies. A competent female in attendance. WATSON'S \$10 SEWING MACHINES-ANOTHER

WATSON'S \$10 SEVING MACHINES—ANOTHER REMOVED AGAINST THEM.—On the 3d day of August inst. the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York aranted an injunction in a suit prosecuted by I. M. Binger & Co. against Watson, Wooster & Co. This injunction absolutely prohibits the defundants and their agents from making, using, selling, or advertising for sale, the Watson \$10 machines. Newspaper publishers will please take notice of this injunction, and not assist in violating it.

1 M. Singer & Co., No. 438 Broadway.

WIGS !-HAIR-DYE! !-WIGS! !-BACHELOR'S Wigs and TOPEES have improvements peculiar to their house.
They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best took in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DTE. Sold at

BACHELOR'S. No. 233 Broadway.

COUNTERFEITS OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND ONTHER ALLS

ONTHERS are in the market -Look to the book of directions. If the paper on which they are printed is water-marked "Belloway New-York and London," the medicine is genuine, but not otherwise. In looking for the water-mark, and the light. Soid at the genuine, but not otherwise. In looning to the hold the paper between the eyes and the light. Sold at the manufactory, No. 50 Maiden Lane, and by all druggists, at 25c

READ .- Dr. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT has increased in sale every year for the last ten years; this is the best proof of its superiority. Wherever it has been introduced it has taken the place of all the Pain killers, Curers and Embrois has taken the place of all the ram kiners. Curres and amount cattens No ore, after once using it, will be without it. I you are troubled with theumatism or pains of any kind, try it Price, 25 and 50 cents. Depot. No 56 Courtlandt st., New York. Solid by all druggists and Storekeepers.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
Becared by the celebrated
La Belle Lock.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
For sole by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
NO 40 MURTAY st., New-York.

## New York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS Pi) notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertation must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NATHAN AUSTRY-What Post Office?

Waxren at this office, a copy of the Colifornia Annual Register for the current year. Whoever can lend or sell us one will confer a favor by dropping a line to the Editor.

The failure of the Atlantic Telegraph is naturally a promirent subject of public interest; and the question is, What caused the breaking of the cable? and how can a similar accident be avoided in future attempts to lav it down? Every one may make the immediate cause of the rupture clear to bimself by a very simple experiment. Take a piece of twine strong enough to sustain a weight, say of fifteen pourds. Attach to one end a weight of one pound. and hold the mass of the twine firmly in the hand. As long you keep the point of suspension at rest, or is slow motion, the twine will hold the weight; but give it a smart jerk upward, and the twine will snap asunder. By using some mechanical arrangement to produce a jerk more sudden than can be produced by hand, a wire might be broken by a weight which would be a very small fraction of what it can safely carry when at rest. The philosophical principles involved are perfectly simple.

Power is necessary to put matter in motion in any direction, and the same quantity of power in a contrary direction is necessary to stop it. The quartity of power requisite to move a body is in of the body to be moved and the velocity to which it is to be brought are known, the exact quantity of power necessary to bring the body from rest to the given velocity may be exactly calculated. But a given quantity of power may be applied in various ways. For example, a work equal to raising twelve pounds one foot may be produced by applying one pound moving a distance of twelve feet, or by four pounds for three feet, or twelve pounds for one foot, or one bundred and twenty pounds for one tenth of a foot. And if this power is transmitted to or from a body through a cofd, this cord will have to bear a strain of one, four, twelve or one hundred and twenty pounds, according to the manner of transmission. This force is in an inverse ratio to the time-that is to say, if a quantity of power is transmitted to a body by exerting on it a force of two pounds during one second, the same power will be transmitted to it by a strain of one pourd during two seconds. At the end of both operations the body would have attained exactly the same velocity.

The case of the Telegraph cable is similar to that of the weight suspended by a twine, in our experiment. The part of the cable just outside the stern of the vessel is the counterpart of the suspending twine; the two miles of cable hasging above the bottom represents the weight, and the pitching and raising of the vessel's stern gives the erk. The cable is capable of carrying six miles of its weight in water. When broken, it had to carry two miles-that is, one-third of its suspensory ca pacity. At the time of the rupture, the wind was outh. The swelf's heavier with this wind than with any other in the open parts of the Atlantic, where the vessels were, and it is a very moderate estimate to say that the stern of the Nisgars went down ten feet and rose ten feet every five seconds. This gives to the jerk a velocity of eight feet a second at the maximum point. This was quite enough to break the cable; but it was not all. The cable being in the water exerted on it a friction which is not much at the surface, but which may be very great below. If the law of friction for solid and lubricated substances, namely, that it is proportionate to pressure, hold true for water, this friction has to be overcome whenever the cable is pulled up. The surface of the cable is not even, and the water lodges itself in the twist This water is put in motion as the cable is pulled up, and its momentum must be overcome. Thus not only the inertia of the cable, but these last causes also would of themselves be sufficient to break the cable on its being stopped by the brakes and pulled up by the motion of the vessel. At the same time, as long as the cable is allowed to run out freely these same causes act in a contrary manner and are a great help to the work. The resistance of water and its friction retard the sinking and sustain the cable so that it does not drag too heavily. For this reason, if there were an indefinite supply of cable on board, and if the sinking a few thousand miles, more or less, were of no consequence, the plan of taking off the brakes, reducing the number of pulleys in the paying-out machinery, and starting at full speed across the ocean, would undoubtedly succeed. But as the supply of cable is limited, it is necessary to have the means of regulating the quantity paid-out, and also to stop it altogether for the joining of the two parts in mid-ocean.

Having thus made plain the cause of the present disastrous failure, it remains to speak of the means of absolutely avoiding its repetition. This will perhaps, be best understood by recurring to our illustration of a weight suspended by a twine. Attach the twine to the extremity of a coil-spring of thin wire, say three feet long, and capable of playing one foot without much variation, and let the other extremity of this spring be held in the hand. If a sudden jerk upward of half a foot be given, as in the first case, the suspended weight will for a moment have no apparent motion, and then it will slowly rise half a foot. If a sudden jerk down immediately followed by a jerk upward in rapid succession be given by the hand, the weight will not move from its place, but a slight vibration of an inch or two will be the only result, and all the time the strain on the suspending twine has been equal to that on the spring that is, very little over the actual weight of the sus pended body. This experiment will appear yet more conclusive by suspending twelve pounds instead of one. A similar arrangement should be sdopted on board the Niagara before the cable can be subk. A primitive way of carrying this idea into practice, (mentioned here only to make the explanation clearer,) consists in hanging a large pully, 25 feet above deck, from the top of the mast, by means of a strong elastic strip of India rubber. This rubber should be strong enough to bear three tons, and when pulled upon by three and a half tone to play twenty feet, thus letting the pully come down within five feet of the deck. The cable from the paying-out machinery would go up, pass over the suspended pulley, come down, and thence over another pulley into the sea. It is obvious that with this arrangement the pitching of the vessel would leave the sinking portion of the cable undisturbed, but would simply cause the suspended pulley to play up and down. It is also clear that the increase or decrease of tension of the cable will be made visible by the motion of the pulley, which will in dicate that the cable should be let out faster or slower. To be complete and practically successful. the clastic attachment should have more than twenty feet play. We have thus far spoken of an Indiarubber spring, for greater facility of explanation; but the best arrangement probably would be springs of sir or steam, built compactly on deck, or between decks; it may be well done in a variets of

A little more than a year ago the French attempted to unite the Island of Sardinia with their African possessions by a submarine telegraph. The cable was at least ten times as strong as the Atlantic cable, and the sea not so deep. After running out the whole of it they found themselves thirty miles from shore. A small vessel was left holding the end, but a gale came up, the strong cable broke, and the whole failed. To avoid a similar accident in the Atlantic, buoys furnished with an elastic attachment should be provided They would sustain the end of the cable for any length of time in the middle of the Atlantic without straining it in the least. The ordinary process of laying the cable requires a concourse of happy circumstances almost impossible, and is out of the question except toward the first of August. The plan we have described admits of laying it in foul weather equally as well as in fair.

-It remains for us to add that the explanation of the disaster and the perfectly sure and simple

engineers, and will, we dare say, in some form be finally adopted by the company.

The Reverend Doctor Ress, like the god Janus, sports two faces, one of which has a faded and sunken emancipation equint, while the other is reso lutely and stiffly set, in all its lines, against the pseudo philanthropic schemes of the Abolitionists. There is a faint tradition sometimes aired in Church Convertions, that a great many years ago the learned Doctor either did emancipate certain negroes, or talked about emancipating them, or would have emancipated them, if it had been perfectly convenient from him to do so. How many black goods were made free goods by the Doctor's good intentions, we have never seen numerically stated. It is certain, however, that the Doctor "busted" while engaged in his benevolent enterprise, and it is equally certain that one unphappy black man, who might have been made free, if the Doctor's purse had been longer, was seized by a remorseless creditor. Now this negro, if of a hopeful nature, no doubt anticipated a life of paradisiacal happiness -for was he not sold to the creditor aforesaid, a certain Netherland, who was a member of the Presbyterian Church in Rogersville, Tenn. Of course the silly colored person expected a life of hymns and hominy, of sanctity and samp, of prayers and prevender, of bibles and bacon. But he soon found out his mistake. The wretched race are always making mistakes. There is no help for itthey will blunder. When this pieus Netherland obtained the black boy, he immediately exerted his right of proprietorship, and sold the boy aforesaid to a Mississippi trader. The boy had a free wife, and did not care to leave her. The boy ran away, as only boys can run away, and staid away a year. What an ill-behaved boy! Finally, however, he was caught, as all runaway boys will be, sooner or later, and brought back in triumph to Rogersville. That was a precinct into which any fugacious and nexperienced sinner might not shrink from being carried. Why, there are two Presbyterian churches in Rogersville! But the boy soon found out the truth; for they took him behind the eecond of these churches, and flogged him. Most runsway boys are flegged, but it is not often that a boy with wife and children is flogged so vigorously.

The man who flogged him was drunk. The man who flegged him swore-actually swore behind the Second Presbyterian Church in Rogersville. Perhaps he would not have sworn behind the First Church, but this being the Second, and feelings too many for him, he threw off reverential re straint and did justice to the occasion. They took the boy by the parsonage, behind the church-they stripped bim naked-they tied him arm and foot to four saplings-and then the scourging commenced. The number of blows, as counted by the spectators, was 330. Time, about two hours. The scourge dripped with blood. The poor boy was rather raw than otherwise. And all behind the Second Presbyterian Church in Rogersville, Tenn !

Well, the thing behind the church came before the church. Netherland was a member thereof. The paster, the Rev. Samuel Sawyer, did think that the Colonel, in thus delivering up the hoy to be scourged with many stripes, had not exhibited a lively regard for the teachings of Our Savior, or a just appreciation of the Beatitudes. It was a question, certainly. It is held in several Christian States, that to flog and pickle a man, or even a woman, is an act of piety, which should at once elevate the flogger and pickler to a deaconship in the nearest ecclesiastical corporation. But the Rev. Mr. Sawyer bad a kink in his intellectual organization, and was spiritually cranky. He had been preaching the gospel to that church for nine long years, however, and felt that he had a paternal right to call Netherland to account. He thought that he had rather not have these fierce flagellations going on behind his church.

But Netherland showed a proper spirit. He refused to be called to account. He was a regular Christian, and had a right to do these things. Have his own "niggers" flogged !-why not? Didn't Abraham and Isaac and Jacob flog their niggers ? Sell them !-- wby not ! Didn't Joseph's brethren sell him? So Netherland, it is clear, had the better of Sawyer, who was merely bothering his brain about "good-will to man," or some other musty inculcation. Besides, Netherland was rich. He was man of family. He was a man of influence. Cash, position and blood, it is evident, must be too much for any teacher of the Gospel, particularly in Tennessee. Netherland pitted his Christianity against Sawyer's Christianity. It was pew rs. pulpit: and, of course, pew got the best of it. Poor Mr. Sawyer was driven from the pulpit in which for nine long years he had wagged his head. Poor Mr. Sawyer is now an exile from the modern Palestine of Rogersville, Tenn. He has published a statement, but it has not saved him his pastorate. He is now a sojourner in Indiana.

We are proud of the press. The Knozville Whig came to the rescue like a trump. It denounced Sawyer as an incendiary, an Abolitionist, and a cutthreat. It advised the citizens to ride the Rev. Mr. Sawyer upon a rail. Very proper! A Chris tian minister who does not please to have God's image scourged behind his church (ay! and His church, too), ought certainly to be treated, not merely to that lateral conveyance, but to "a balmage of tar and a bieroglyphic of humble feathers. Mr. Sawyer did well in "vamosing that (spiritual)

As for Colonel and Deacon Netherland, he is in the very tallest condition of spiritual plumage. He is getting to be rather an apostie than otherwise. He is seriously and solidly cracked up in The Joural of Commerce. And more than all, he is apcinted a delegate to the Convention soon to be eld in Richmond, called to make over the Chrisian religion, and fix the Faith, so that it shall not. ven in appearance, conflict with whip-flogging. aw-fleggging, pickling, the separation of husbane from wife, and other like virtuous actions. Netherland will be a useful character in Richmond, and he Netherlandian theology will undoubtedly have a great run-a run equal to that of an atheistical black man, making his way from enlightened Rogersville to the benighted regions of Canada.

We publish to-day full details of the news from India, received by the America. So far from any confirmation of the report of the fall of Delhi, it is now not only certain that on the 29th of July that city was in the hands of the rebels, but, as will be seen by the letter of our London correspondent, doubts are beginning to be entertained whether its fall may not yet be a good while delayed. Our correspondent in a former letter, giving an account direct ratio to its weight, and to the square of the velocity communicated. So that if it takes a quantity of power equal to one pound, raised one foot, to give a body a velocity of one mile an hour, it will require four pounds to make it go at the rate of two miles; nine pounds for three miles; sixteen pounds for four miles, and so on. When the weight is reflected to its weight, and to the square of the velocity communicated. So that if it takes a quantity of power equal to one pound, raised one first that the English there had committed the same of the future four pounds to make it go at the rate of two miles; nine pounds for three miles; sixteen pounds for four miles, and so on. When the weight is reflected to run "from St. Louis or Memphis."

The Intelligencer fairly gives up of Delhi considered as a military position, suggest that we had to sell. We have been elected Governs to that the English there had committed the same of the future of Delhi considered as a military position, suggest. It is give appeared to run "from St. Louis or Memphis."

The Jelligencer fairly gives up of Delhi considered as a military position, suggest to the future of Delhi considered as a military position, suggest. It is takes a different form of Delhi considered as a military position, suggest. It is takes a different form of Delhi considered as a military position, suggest. It is takes a different form of Delhi considered as a military position, suggest. It is takes a different form of Delhi considered as a military position, suggest. It is takes a different form of Delhi considered as a military position, suggest. It is takes a different form of Delhi considered as a military position, suggest. It is takes a different form of Delhi considered as a military position, suggest. It is takes a different form of Delhi considered as a military position, suggest. It is takes a different form of Delhi considered as a military position, suggest. It is takes and the follow. The follows in the follows. The follows is the follows in the f

cy to cencentrate at Delhi; and the approach of the rainy season threatens disasters and delays equal, at least, to those of the Winter at Serasto-

In one respect, however, and that a very important ene, the parallel fails. The defenders of Dalhi are far from possessing the military skill of the defenders of Sevastopol, nor is it in the slightest degree likely that they have any General Todleben among them. It would moreover be absurd to expect from this extempore army of Sepays anything like the persevering endurance exhibited by the Russians at Sevastopol. The soul of an army is in its officers, and the rebel forces in Delhi can hardly be said to have any officers. No doubt the emergency, as usually happens, may develop bitherto unknown capacities for command, and possibly unexpected military talent; but in the present state of military science no natural genius can supply the place of knowledge and training.

Yet, however deficient in these respects the Sepoys must be, they certainly have a great superiority of numbers. Their force is estimated at not less than 50,000 men, while all the troops which it has been yet possible for the Anglo-Indian Government to bring against Delhi are about seven or eight thousand Europeans, and five thousand natives. These latter are put down as faithful, yet so many other "faithful" and "perfectly trustworthy" regiments, as it was thought, have joined in the revolt, it would hardly answer to place any great confidence in these. The European force is said to be very efficient, being largely composed of cavalry and artillery. Though other mutinies are reported, so that at last there remains hardly a single military station in the Bengal Presidency which has escaped this epidemic, yet there seems to be no other center of revolt except Delhi. Hither all the mutinous soldiers have flocked, except indeed a large number who appear to have disbanded, and scattered no one knows where.

The details which we publish to-day of the mutinies at Barielly, at Moradabad, at Fazabad and other places, may serve as a specimen of what has happened wherever almost there was a military station in the Bengal Presidency. The Europeans have been the victims of frightful atrocities, not by any means confined to the men, but extended to the women and children. The Sepoys, with all their beasted mildness, and all the civilizing and humanizing influences alleged to have been exercised upon them by contact with European officers, have shown themselves nothing other that brutal and ferocious savages; though, indeed, it is to be feared that the carelessness of life too often exhibited in India by the European officers, where only natives are concerned, cannot have set the Sepoys a very eminent example in this respect.

These murders and massacres in India have roused in England a bitter, almost a ferocious, spirit, especially in that middle class in which philanthropy has hitherto found its chief advocates. While the army, navy, and the church have been chiefly engrossed by the aristocracy, the civil and military service of India have been mainly in the hands of the English middle class. There is scarcely a family of this class that does not suffer by these Indian massacres-scarcely a family that has not lost son, brother, sister, daughter, or some other near and dear relative by this Sepoy outbreak. It is not merely the Anglo-Indian Empire and all the avenues for employment and profit that it opens which this revolt endangers. It strikes a blow at the domestic circle of ten thousand British families and arouses a ferocious spirit of revenge very much like that which Indian incursions produce on our Western frontiers. English newspapers of high character contain articles on this subject, more ele gantly and rhetorically expressed, to be sure, than were most of the leaders in the Oregen newspapers during the late Indian war in that Territory, but written in the very same ferocious spiritevery sentence, as it were, dripping with blood. However, this is clearly one of those cases to which the old receipt of first catch your partridge, applies. The Sepoys are first to be subdued before they can be punished-though it must be confessed that something has already been done in that way at stations where the English troops everpowered the mutineers. The practice adopted in the Purjub of blowing the rebels to pieces from the mouths of the cannon is highly applauded by some English newspapers as a very happy contrivance for combining that energy of punishment necessary to inspire terror into the natives with that reluctance at cruelty characteristic of civilization.

The troops of the Chinese Expedition were be ginning to arrive at Calcutta, where the alarm as to a revolt within the city seems to have subsided: and though the defense of Delhi may se protracted it does not seem likely that the English dominion is in danger. Nevertheless, this revolt can hardly fail to be followed by serious, perhaps radical changes in the whole English Administration of India.

A remarkable circumstance in the present state of India is the close censorship under which all the newspapers, especially the native newspapers, have been placed. Several native newspaper editors at Calcutta have already been prosecuted for alleged treasonable publications, or at least bound over in heavy recognizances to appear and stand their trial. Others have been let off with reprimands and a severe fright, and one or two have suspended their publications altocether. Of course, where a country is under martial law, as India is at present, the liberty of the press cannot hope to exist. General Jackson, if we recollect aright, put a stop, during the siege of New-Orleans, to the only paper then published in that city.

By an act of the last Congress, the Postmaster-General was " authorized to contract for the con veyance of the entire letter-mail from such point on the Mississippi River as the contractors may welect to San Francisco, in the State of Cali-"fornia, for six years," at a cost not to exceed \$600,000 for semi-weekly service, to be done in stage coaches or spring wagons, "suitable for " the conveyance of passengers, as well as the " safety and security of the mails." This contract was advertised, and a bid for the semi-weekly service at \$585,000, made by Wm. G. Fargo, Alexander Holland, John Butterfield and their associates, was accepted. The Postmaster-General in his advertisement required-what was not required nor justi fied by the law-that bidders should state their starting-point on the Mississippi River. Knowing the interests that might be brought to bear to compel them to adopt a particular route, notwithstanding the privilege of the contractors under the law, Messrs. Fargo, Holland, Butterfield & Co.

They prefer to go from St. Louis through Neosho. Anton-chico, Albuquerque, passing south of Santa Fé and crossing the Tejon Pass of the Sierra Nevada, in all a distance of 2,194 miles from St. Louis, and 3,287 miles from New-York. They also offer to overtake the principal mail, by running a branch route from Memphis.

The Postmaster General, on the other hand, wants the principal mail to leave Memphis, requiring all the mail matter that comes from St. Louis to be taken to Memphis or to Little Rock, in Arkansas, en the route, and thence to Preston, Donna-Anna, and San Pedro. It is 1,093 miles from New-York to St. Louis, with a very direct route over firstclass railways, and 1,423 miles from New-York to Memphis by a tortuous and uncertain way. From New-York to San Francisco, by Memphis and the southern route, it is 3,707 miles, and from New-York to San Francisco, by St. Louis and the central route-the way the contractors wish to run-3.287 miles: being 420 miles in favor of the latter.

Any reader who will take a map and strike a circle on it, having St. Louis for its center, will find that place to be almost exactly equidistant from New-Orleans, that extreme Southern city, on the one side, and the Lake Superior copper mines, that northern verge of business and civilization, on the other. Again, he will see that St. Louis is about equidistart from New-York on the east and Santa Fe on the west. Now let us look at the different interests that will go to support an overland mail to the Pacific, namely, the population, property, capital in railroads, traffic and correspondence by mail, of the different sections. Taking the cost of railroads at \$40,000 a mile, and adopting the statistics given in the Treasury Report of the population and wealth of each State in 1856, and the number of letters written in each State last year, we have the following tables:

	porable to a	Milles		Letters
		of	Value of	sent by
States. Populat'n.	Wealth.	R.R.	Railroads.	Mail.
Maire. 635,862	\$131,128,186	442	\$17,680,000	3,111,400
N. H 324,701	103,804,324	645	25,800,000	2,037,456
325,296	91,165,680	516	20,640,000	1,988 980
Mass 1,133,123	\$97,956.995	1,286	59,440,000	11,362,071
R L 166,927	91,699,850	2.5	3,400,000	1,274,287
Copp 401 292	203,759 831	601	24,040,000	3,889 997
N. Y 3,470,059	1,364,154,625	2,701	108,040,000	29,250,943
N. J 569.499	179,750,000	472	18,800,000	2,195,117
	1,031,731,304	2.407	96, 280,000	12,045,968
	30,466,924	120	4,800,000	400,320
	261 243 060	373	15,120,000	3 812,166
	25,568,703		10,100	891,000
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O	205.500,099	153	6.120,000	1,235,600
Obio 2.215 759	260,877,354	2,870	114,800,000	9, 203, 343
Mich 509 374	116 593,580	600	24,000,000	3,182,164
Indiana. 1.149.0/6	501,858,474	1.807	72,280,000	5,492,409
Illinois, 1,242 917	333, 237, 474	2,525	101.000.000	6,797 370
Wis 552,109	87,500,000	630	25,200,000	3,049,586
	110,000,000	253	10.129,000	2,302,288
	223,948 731	190	7,800,060	2,888,406
	165,000,000	22	\$80,000	2,769,354
	44,810,644			818,745
Territ's. 244 500	41,010,011			

States, Population, Property, Rauroace favorable to a Southern Ro 

Total... 8 682,030 \$3,547,189,632 5,773 \$230,920,000 23,372,543 Total Population, Wealth, &c., benefited by a Pacific Mai Reute.

Miles Value of No. of More Populatin. Wealth R. R. Railroads. Letters.

South'n. 8,682,630 \$5,247,139,632 5,773 \$230,920,000 29,372 342

Central. 18,282,282 6,561 736 440 18,703 748,120,000 108,078,666

Tetal...25,964,312 \$9,508,925,472 24,476 \$979,040,000 131,450,400 Here are over 18,000,000 people, who have property interests to the amount of more than \$6,500,000,000, against 8,600,000 people—and more than one-third of these are negrous—with property to the amount of \$3,200,000,000. Here are railroads running through twenty different States, built at an expense of at least \$748,000,000; and all these people and these vast interests are directly in favor of the central route. New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois have about twice as many railroads as every State south of the Ohio, but all that is of little consequence, as they are not long in slave territory. The people of the State of New-York alone write many million more letters in a year than all the States and people whose interests concentrate at Memphis. After a struggle of some twenty five years, the slave-breeding interest has at rivers excepted-700 or 800 miles, from the seaboard in South Carolina to the Mississippi River at Memphis. In the North there is a perfect network of railways all the way from Bangor to St. Louis. The customs duties collected at the North in a year (1854) amount to \$60,010,489, and at the South to \$5,136,967. On the line of the central mail route, 108,000,000 letters are written in a year, and on the line of the southern route 23,000,000. And yet, in the face of all these facts, the Administration proposes to pervert the overland mail to the use and benefit of the slave-breeding minority of the American people. This nort of policy is now-a-days known under the name of Democracy. Whether the free majority of the same people wil approve it, is perhaps a question-

Seasons of financial difficulty develop three dis tinct modes of contemplation and treatment, as

1. That which regards them as produced by sheer force of groundless croaking, and therefore insists that only due confidence is needed to restore a normal condition of security, activity and pros-

2. That which scouts all credit as delusion, all enterprise as gambling, all banks as swindling machines, and all public works as only devised for guil-traps and doomed to speedy or ultimate bankruptey.

3. That which treats these embarrasements as often aggravated, indeed, by unfounded apprehensions and upprincipled bearing or panic-making, but as having a necessary origin and basis in real and grave errors in the conduct of trade and

-We ask these who incline to the first-named theory to consider whether the causes they assign for the present or recent failures were not as existent and operative a year since as they are now? Were not the bears then as anxious to depress stocks, and as unserupulous in spreading reports of mercantile or bank insolvency, as at present? Was not The Herald as thoroughly devoted to their interests and as reckless as to the means whereby these might be promoted as it is to-day? Why is it, then, that, whereas there was little or no difficulty last season, there is much-and danger of more-this

We know of but one adequate and satisfactory answer to these questions, and this imports that we, as a nation, have been pursuing a wrong course and must change it. We have bought too much of

abread, and do not export enough produce to pay for them, while a large proportion of our laboren stand idle throughout the Winter because they can not find employment, we cannot build railroads as not find employment, we cannot build railroads to fast as we have recently done, without rashing upon bankruptcy. We must hold up and retrock-unless we are ready so to protect our own industry as to turn the balance of trade with the Old World in our favor. Let us do that, and begin to pay off se heavy Foreign debt, instead of continually increasing it, and we may go on with our railroad and other improvements, vigorously, confidently, safely. All the panic-makers and bear-organs in creation could not embarrass us if our Exports exceeded our Imports by a million a week, and Specie had consequently ceased to flow outward from our ports. Our debts to each other could create only individ ual, not National embarrassment, if we were not in debt, and constantly going deeper in debt to Europe. New Orleans, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis may draw ever so heavily on this City is payment for produce, and we do not mind it; be when Lyons and Manchester, London and Para draw bard on us, we all begin to shake in our show Shall experience teach us nothing?

This is no time for despondency or consternation Let those who have means aid those in need by buy. ing at fair prices whatever the latter may have be sell. Let the rich extend credit to those who seek and are known to deserve it. In case of emberrassed public works near their completion, let the strong buy them out of the hands of the weak a paralyzed and finish them to the advantage of at There was never more need of well-grounded, is. diciously-granted credit than now, and those who urge the abolition of the Credit System talk blind blank nonsense. Judicious credit is at all times beneficial-in these times indispensable; but credit run wild-credit given by poor men to rich-credit given to strangers by men who need all their our resources-is mistaken and ruinous. But let each live absolutely within his means, resolve to one less and less, at least until times are radically changed, and do all in his power to diversify and increase Home Industry, so that our laborers stall have full employment next Winter, while our Inports are seriously diminished, and all will soon be well.

The arrangements in Massachusetts under a Constitution amendment recently adopted for substituting a district for a town representation are at length completed. Under the new apportionment there are twelve districts which choose three members each, thirty-seven which choose two each, and a hundred-and-thirty which choose one each. Under this new system, which approaches so near to that of single districts, we shall look for a decided improvement in the personnel of the Musachusetts Legislature. When from forty to sixty representatives were chosen on a single ticket, as used to be the case under the old system, a great many nobodies contrived to slip in. Few person could expect to have any personal knowledge of half the names on the ticket, which was generally voted on the credit of the convention that nomi nated it. The same thing, no doubt, will continue to a certain extent; but it is obvious that the fewer names there are on a ticket, the more closely a will be likely to be scrutinized.

We hear that the Snuff-Box Committee of the Common Council, without waiting to know whether their award will be agreed to, have helds secret session at which four members attended, and that three of the four were delegated to go to Tennessee and get the box. The three envoys are A'd. Moneghan, who headed the lobby committee at Albany last Winter and brought back one of the most foul-mouthed reports ever flung at the Legislature; Ald. McConnell, who was recently arrested for beating a prostitute named Kate Wilson at a house of ill-fame in Duane street, and Mr. John Van Tine, Councilman. These are noble epresentatives of the Commercial Emporium, and will be looked upon with admiration. If any of the celebrated Western stump speakers wish to bear the eloquent orators of New-York, let them call sat either or all of these worthies-only be sure to be from the Mayor, Fernando Wood, the man who pleaded the statute of limitations to save himself from a criminal trial, and who did not sign the Lowber bargain, which letter certifies that Mose ghan is the veritable Moneghan, and that McConsell is the real McConnell who beat the prostitute, and that Mr. Van Tine is-Mr. Van Tine. Who page the expenses?

The news from China is not very encouraging w the English. They have, to be sure, since the la naval engagements, taken and occupied the Chust pee fort, situate on a hight on the left bank of Pearl River, about five miles below the Bogue, and represented as a point of importance, both in sanitary and strategic point of view. But to effect this, it has been discovered that the gun boats from which so much was expected, will not answer the purpose. They draw too much water-six feetand are very slow. A great many of the shallows creeks they cannot enter, and in deeper waters the Chinese row-galleys altogether outmatch them is

The new Mormon alphabet is Phonetic. Two three good phonographic reporters are in Utah, the sermons which appear in The Descret News . reported by Phonography. Phonotypy is now taugh as a means of learning to read our ordinary print a number of schools in Ohio and Massachus In Utah it is about to be introduced for its out ake, and the power of the Elders will, no doubt cause it to be generally adopted, to the ultimate exclusion of the old type.

ı	NORTH CAROLINAWe find in The Raleigh (M.C
	Standard the official vote for Congressmen is the respective Districts of that State. The following at
1	the majorities of the Congressmen elected:
	Democrats. Majorities Democrats. Majorities
١	Thos. Roffin
3	T O'P Described A 273 Total

Democratic majority in the State...... Misset Rt -The official vote of one more county bas

been received. Two only are still to be heard from The official returns foot up: 47,564
For Stewart. 47,424 Making Stewart's majority ...... 149

The Democrat of Wednesday seems to have litt hope, though it speaks of the result as still doubtful. The Intelligencer fairly gives up, but speaks hope